

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENSBURG, KY.
Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House,
Jan 14 wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and in all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.

He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-
edgments of deeds, and other writings to be re-
corded in other States; and as Commissioner un-
der the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc.
Office on "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,
Nov 15 tf

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.
Will attend particularly to **UNDEVELOPED** and
REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records. **See wtf-wtf**

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE,
Will practice law in the United States Circuit,
District and County Courts of Kentucky, and in the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business con-
fided to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Geo. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention. **See wtf-wtf**

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties, and in the
Court of Appeals in any of the above counties promptly
attended to. **See wtf-wtf**

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.

Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the courts of the adjoining counties. **See wtf-wtf**

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank (Frankfort).
Will practice law in the County of Lincoln, and in the
Courts of the adjoining counties. **See wtf-wtf**

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door to the Court House.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th
Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court,
and all other courts held in Frankfort.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

Will practice in the counties of Kenton, Cam-
pbell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the City of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
See wtf-wtf

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, teaches
his professional services to the citizens of
the town and vicinity.
Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d
door from corner. **See wtf-wtf**

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge. **See wtf-wtf**

JAMES SIMPSON.....JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court of the District of
Kentucky, and will also practice in the County of
Jude. They would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the bar or as Circuit
Judges in any life, or more recently to the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention. **See wtf-wtf**

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house. **See wtf-wtf**

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Speed & Rodman's.
See wtf-wtf

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main Street,
Opposite Gray & Todd's Grocery Store,
FRANKFORT, KY.

HAS just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of *Coats, Vestments, and Vestings*, of
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
All work warranted to be as well done, and in
good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country. **See wtf-wtf**

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Continues to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best
terms. Advances sent received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets. **See wtf-wtf**

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN A. MARSHALL.....JAS. P. DICKINSON,
NEW CARPET

AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
household goods.

Carpets, Tassels,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
India & Coco Matting,
Stair Rods,
Curtains,
Cupps,
Stair Linen.

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order, Carpets,
Tassels, Rugs, Mats, India & Coco Matting,
Stair Rods, Curtains, Cupps, Stair Linen.
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MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou. Ky.

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, PRINTING, &c., &c.
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
Address Thomas B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington.

GEO. H. CARY.....R. L. TALBOTT
CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(SELL TALBOTT & CO.)
Oils, &c., 4 3/4 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders. **See wtf-wtf**

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes an many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. BARKER
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms, \$1.50 per day.
See wtf-wtf

STOP THERE!
HALL & HARRIS keep the
United States Hotel, corner
of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Ky.
When you go to Louisville
stop there.

S. BARKER.....J. R. MIDDLETON,
S. BARKER & CO.,
317, Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

HAVE just received, and are receiving daily, the
largest and best variety of fashionable fall and
dry goods ever brought to this market, comprising
part of 50,000 yards of new style print, at 1/4, 1/2, and
3/4 of a yard, per yard, bleached and brown Canton Flannel,
all wool Flannel in every color, Jeans, Linseys,
Dungess, all kinds of Housekeeping Goods, Irish
Linen, &c., &c. Also something particularly ac-
cording to the latest styles and novelties.
Cloaks, Mantles, &c., also Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattin-
ets, &c., and all kinds of goods for men's wear.
Carpet, Oil Cloth, Lace, and Damask Curtains
Goods freely shown, and purchasers are requested
to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
Sept 15 wtf

MEDICAL REPORT,
Containing Thirty-five Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual
Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.

Price only ten cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treating
Spermia, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, In-
fertility, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities of
youth and maturity arising from
the secret follies of both sexes,
and all diseases of the bladder, ure-
thra, and seminal weakness.

NESS, its deplorable consequences upon the mind
and body, pointing out the true and successful mode of cure,
the only rational and successful mode of cure, as
shown by the reports of cases treated. A truthful
advice to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical con-
dition. Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MIL-
LITARY AGED and OLD MEN troubled with debility
and loss of power, before applying to any one for
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.

THE NEWLY-PUBLISHED MONETARY REGU-
LATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive"
of pregnancy, warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION—It should not be used during pregnancy,
as miscarriage would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box and may be sent
by mail.

Those who have consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases which his writings
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from curiosity or distrust.

DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson,
Louisville, Ky.

Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
Sundays, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
He also has on hand a large assortment of

COMMITTED TO JAIL.
STATE OF KENTUCKY,
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

COMMITTED to the jail of Livingston county,
Ky., August 31st, 1861, a negro woman, named
JANE, who said to belong to Wright Smith, of East
Tennessee; is about twenty or twenty-one years old;
copper color; front teeth a little decayed; five feet
high; weight about 120 pounds.

ALSO:
COMMITTED to the jail of Livingston county,
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CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati.

PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Ink,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Also for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Fountain.

RALPH C. M'GRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gent's Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT.
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
cut to order for shirts and collars. **See wtf-wtf**

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
Portraits, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.
MIDDLTON, STROUBIDGE & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows' Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sabres, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Military.
Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order. **See wtf-wtf**

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
CINCINNATI, O.

Second door East of Walnut St.
MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RUCHES,
HEAD DRESSES,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS.

And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 14 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
See wtf-wtf

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No 55, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Barley Meal, Hops, Lard, Bacon,
Hulk Meat, Huckleberry, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.

DRY GOODS, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.
Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Wholes and Retail.
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.
For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of
the most common symptoms, viz: Weakness of the
Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, dis-
tention of the Stomach, and the loss of the weight, Pa-
tients of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory,
Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Nervous
and Scurvy, Self-Denial, Timidity, etc. For each
and all of the above symptoms these remedies
will be found a "Sovereign Remedy."

These remedies embrace three prescriptions: A box
of *Pain-Expeller*, a box of *Verona Tonic Pills*, and a
box of *Verona Laxative Pills*, all of which have im-
portant uses in the treatment of the above diseases,
in every case. Their superiority over other modes
of treatment may be briefly stated as follows: viz:
1. They diminish the violence of sexual excite-
ment.
2. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal
emissions.
3. They remove local weakness, causing the
patient to assume their natural tone and vigor.
4. They enliven the spirits, which are usually
depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the
system.
5. They give them all other means have failed
to remedy for *Impotency*, *Neurotic*, *Prostration*,
and all the other diseases which are the result of
sexual excess, and in any event prove injurious.
6. They are easy and pleasant to use, and will not
interfere with the patient's usual business or pleas-
ure.
7. They can be used without suspicion, or knowl-
edge of even a moment.

That the same, same within the reach of all, we
have fixed the price of the *Pain-Expeller* at \$1 per box,
and the *Pills* at 50 cents per box each. In ordering
by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in
stamps should be enclosed for return postage.
ADVICE in want of a safe and effect-
ual remedy for *Impotency*, *Neurotic*, *Prostration*,
and all the other diseases which are the result of
sexual excess, and in any event prove injurious.
ADVICE in want of a safe and effect-
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and all the other diseases which are the result of
sexual excess, and in any event prove injurious.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S,
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
cheapest. **See wtf-wtf**

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale
is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
implies, "Inimitable," as far as its power
to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be), is
concerned.

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Counting-House Calendar FOR 1862.

Month.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEB.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APR.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOV.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
See wtf-wtf

ROBB & O'HONEY
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and
desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of their friends
and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
Nov 13 wtf-wtf

W. H. KEENE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon
Whisky—none better.
Cigars.
Just received a supply of those celebrated "Yagu" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.
A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s cele-
brated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the
season.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:
One copy per annum, in advance, \$4.00
TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1862.

Laws of Kentucky.

The Public Acts, passed at the September and November sessions of the Legislature, 1861, are now printed, and for sale at this office. Price fifty cents.

Battle at Somerset.

A telegram to J. B. Temple, Esq., President of the Military Board, from Col. Sam. Gill at Louisville, received in this city yesterday afternoon, announces an engagement near Somerset, Ky., on Saturday last, between the Confederate forces under command of Gen. Zollicoffer, and the Federal forces under Gen. Thomas. Zollicoffer attacked Thomas, but was repulsed. Gen. Zollicoffer and Gen. Balie Peyton being killed in the engagement. The Federal troops were pursuing the enemy towards Zollicoffer's entrenchments. No further particulars.

It is reported that a rebel steamer that had been dispatched up the Cumberland river from Nashville, with supplies for General Zollicoffer's army, has been captured below Somerset, Ky., by a detachment of five hundred men, under Colonel Haggard, of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry.—*Exchange.*

We are informed by a gentleman immediately from that section of the State, that the steamer alluded to in the above paragraph, arrived safely at Mills' Springs, Wayne county, which is in the vicinity of Zollicoffer's camp. She was loaded with ordnance, ammunition, stores, &c.; so the reported capture cannot be true.

We call attention to the speech of Hon. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, one of the Congressional Investigating Committees, which we publish in this issue. It makes some startling developments in relation to the frauds practiced on the Government.

A NEW WAY TO KEEP TREASURY NOTES AT PAR.—The announcement by telegraph Monday that a merchant of Alexandria had been arrested for refusing to take Treasury Notes at par seemed so preposterous that it was received with general incredulity. It appears, however, to have been a fact. The general in command released the merchant, but issued an order that hereafter all persons so refusing shall be arrested, in Washington City the Notes are at 5 per cent. discount.

B. F. Rogers, a citizen of Paris, Ky., was taken to Covington, Ky., on Thursday last, by Greenberry Reed, Esq., United States Deputy Marshal for Bourbon county. Mr. Rogers was arrested by the military authorities a few weeks ago at Paris, and has been confined at that place. He was taken there to stand his trial before the United States Circuit Court, now in session, but was released on parole by United States Marshal Sned.

The Chicago Tribune, (Rad. Rep.) is apprehensive from Secretary Stanton's political antecedents, that he will side with the Wickliffes and Crittendens, of Kentucky, in their slavery-saving policy of conducting the war. Should its fears in that particular be realized, the Tribune says, "we may begin to inquire after the best terms upon which Jeff. Davis & Co., will consent to acknowledge our independence." The Tribune has the cheek to that nothing but freeing and arming the slaves will save the Union; and that, unless that policy shall be adopted, we are ruining ourselves without an object or a principle.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY IN SECOND KENTUCKY REGIMENT AT LOUISVILLE.—Lieut. McChesney, of the Second Kentucky regiment at Louisville, on Friday last, dangerously wounded an orderly sergeant named Scanlan, by shooting him in the face three times. It appears that Scanlan was drunk and quarreled with a corporal. Colonel Sedgwick ordered the sergeant under arrest, and was knocked down by Scanlan for this exercise of his duty. Scanlan managed to get loose, and proceeded to McChesney's tent; being ordered out, he shot McChesney in the hand, who returned the fire, wounding Scanlan as above stated. Scanlan's life is despaired of. He had rendered himself liable to be shot, according to the articles of war, for the assault upon his Colonel.

The Somerset (Ky.) Camp Journal announces the death of Capt. John G. Lair, one of the most prominent citizens of that place.

\$487,000,000.—The army appropriation bill, reported from the committee on Ways and Means, calls for four hundred and eighty-seven millions of dollars. This does not include the appropriations for fortifications, which is several millions.

Colonel Munday's cavalry regiment passed through this city on Sunday last, en route for London, Kentucky.

SOMETHING NEW.—Our neighbor, J. D. Pollard, advertises a new enterprise in our paper this morning. "We see no reason why a General Intelligence Office" should not succeed in Frankfort. Mr. Pollard's well known energy suits him admirably for the business, and we doubt not he will make the enterprise mutually beneficial to himself and the community.

THE TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR TAX.—The following schedule will show the increase of duty on those articles since the passage of the tariff of March last:

Tariff March, 1861.	July.	Dec.
Tea.....	Free	15 cts. 20 cts.
Coffee.....	Free	3 cts. 5 cts.
Sugar (cane).....	1 cts. 3 cts.	
Sugar (brown).....	2 cts. 2 cts.	

This addition, it is thought, will yield seven or eight millions to the revenue of the Government for the present year. 'Twill defray the expenses of the Government four days, according to the latest calculation.

[For the Yeoman.]

The Dishonesty of Politicians and Public Men.
No government can or ought to live long where the people permit such dishonesty and corruption as has existed and is still existing with the office-holders of the United States.

The disclosures since the civil war began show the laws made to protect the public treasury a dead letter upon the statute books. Contracts have been, and no doubt are now every day being made by public officers, where they and their friends share in the enormous profits allowed to be made. No notice given of the letting of such contracts, or, if given, not the slightest regard paid to the facts of lowest bids. Favorites get the contracts regardless of bids or offers. And yet with the exposure, we see no dismissals of officers from service, or punishment inflicted upon any of the guilty.

When the committee sent to investigate the management of the military department under command of Fremont found that millions had been wasted to subvert the petitions whom Fremont brought from California; the unprincipled camp followers, broken down swindlers, and corrupt politicians whom he had gathered about him; found him occupying most costly and insignificant quarters in St. Louis, surrounded with all the guards and protections usually had by some ancient eastern despot; all approaches to him guarded by the bayonets and swords of a parcel of foreign mercenaries, instead of his being at once and promptly dismissed from the service, because he was the favorite of the Abolition wing of the Republican party, the President was afraid to dismiss him, or even to compel a surrender of his command to another.

The Secretary of War and Adjutant General went to visit the scene of the shocking disclosures, doubting, perhaps, whether the committee and the newspapers had not been mistaken in their report of the conduct of Fremont and his attaches. Still, with their information of all that had been reported being true, he is not even deprived of his command until he had at most enormous expense set out to follow the rebel Gen. Price, and was rapidly getting his army into a position to be wholly used up by Price, and then he is simply deprived of his command, and left in the enjoyment of his salary and rations, fed and cared for at the public expense; instead of having been dismissed in disgrace from the service he had so outrageously abused.

Had he been a civilian, quiet and unobtrusive in his life and conduct, but who disagreed with the party in power as to the course of the war, the best mode of adjusting the difficulty and of getting the Southern people back to their allegiance, and who had spoken or written his views in the most temperate way, there would have been no difficulty in Secretary Cameron or Secretary Seward, or the President himself, ordering such a man's arrest and imprisonment without warrant of law.

If a woman trying to get a little quinine for her sick mother or father in the South, whether Unionists or disunionists, was sure to catch the devil in some shape, if found out by Secretary Chase. Ostensible women and freeing negroes, and requiring loyal Kentuckians to pay twenty-five cents each for permits to bring from Ohio or Indiana to Kentucky any articles of trade, has been that Secretary's forte. What are the Kentucky members of Congress about that they don't have this outrage stopped? If he has an idea or impulse beyond his hatred of Southern people and their institutions, we would like to see some evidences of it.

He is willing to bankrupt the nation; bring ruin upon the whole people; sever the Union into a thousand fragments, before he would consent that the right of a slaveholder to pass through Ohio with his slave should be recognized.

Fremont was retired from all dangers from the war; is drawing his Major-General's pay and perquisites, and what for? Simply because the Administration has not the nerve to strike his name from the army roll.

Public sentiment began to be slightly aroused to the conduct and character of Cameron—some mutterings here and grumblings there as to his continuance in office. If he did not make or allow to be made, the thousands of plundering contracts which have been exposed, he, as the head of the War Department, ought to have known many of them had been made, and have dismissed those who did make them. Perhaps he had not wanted to arm slaves to fight women and children, the hosts of plunderers might have so managed as to have kept attention from him. But his removal was demanded by the public voice, and what is seen? Instead of ordering him out of the war office because of his permitting such plundering in army contracts, he is invited to resign and accept the high position of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

What say some of the Kentucky newspapers to this mode of doing what the Legislature of Kentucky requested should be done? They say he is a scamp, and the President ought never to have had him in his Cabinet, and they are glad he is to be sent to Russia. Now what does open, honest manliness require? That the President shall be told that this mode of pensioning the dishonest officers, the popular voice requires him to get rid of at Washington, is a direct, open insult to the nation. A people who will suffer themselves to be thus trifled with, deserve the yoke which is being prepared for them both sides of the Dixie line.

You are a great scamp, Mr. Cameron. You have been at the head of all the scamps engaged in making plundering through the army contracts out of the Treasury. But, in consideration of your being, no doubt, the pet and favorite of the army plunderer for the office of next President of the United States, and these plunderers constituting legions of most respectable citizens and loyal voters; we will not give you and them offenses, but will give you a most responsible and honorable office, and of larger pay than the one the people require you shall leave.

til the investigation of the committee charged with the duty of ferreting out the bad management of the war, and the causes of the immense expenditures, have fully discharged their duty. The two committees could not, in our judgment, make a full and searching examination into all the frauds in two years. Congress should have several committees in every department, composed of men who hold no offices nor are connected with any that do. When a Commission shall begin at Louisville and ascertain how many contracts have been made with men there and in other parts of Kentucky, mere favorites and political pets who know no more about buying mules and horses than swine know of cleanliness, contracts made, not at Louisville or other points in Kentucky, where government officers could have readily ascertained the value of stock, and have bought them directly for the Government, at an average of thirty-three per cent less than agreements and contracts were made at Washington to pay such pets and favorites, and another field of Treasury robbing will be found that will help open the eyes of the tax payers to what their office holders have been doing.

When mules were plenty in Kentucky at from \$65 to \$75 a head, contracts were given out at Washington by some body for the delivery to the Government at from \$117 to \$127 a head. These favorites making from twenty to thirty thousand profit on a thousand mules in three or four weeks. How many thousand head were brought and sent from Kentucky to Washington and different places in Virginia? We doubt whether the people of the United States will ever find out, and, at the same time, that horses and mules were being bought in Kentucky to send to Washington and on to the Potomac, other pets and favorites had contracts in Indiana, Ohio, and other places, to furnish mules and horses for Kentucky.

And then such horses and such mules as may be seen in Louisville now, and have been seen there since the army of Gen. Duell has been marching towards Bowling Green, would bring a blush to any one who knows any thing of such stock—broken down stage and wagon horses—mules not bigger than good rams may be seen hitched up, six in a team, not strong enough to pull an empty Government wagon on a muddy road.

The people must rise up in their might, demand the punishment and disgrace of those entrusted with the management of their business. Corruption must not be allowed to be rewarded with Major Generalships and Embassies to foreign courts, but must be punished by imprisonment or death. Nothing else will do. Expose the corruption and punish the guilty, or years of toil will be the tax payers to meet the demands created by the rascalities of the plunderers.

WASHINGTON.

From Washington.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.
Secretary Stanton said yesterday, "The army must burn powder in the face of the enemy. I can't make them fight; but they shall either fight or run."

The Adjutant General has directed all officers on this side of the Potomac to pay their respects to the new Secretary of War to-morrow.

OFFICERS NOT LIKELY TO BE CONFIRMED.
The chances of confirmation of General Smith, of Paducah, and Gen. McKinstry, by the Senate, are regarded as slight.

MINISTER CORWIN TO RETURN.
Corwin renewedly writes his intention to come home. He says the Mexicans are making great preparations to resist the allied invasion.

Important to Newspapers—Their Free Exchange List in Danger—A Stamp Tax Recommended.

The following article is from the Washington correspondent of the New York World: TAXING THE NEWSPAPERS.

"The abolition of the franking privilege carries with it the right of newspapers to exchange without the payment of postage, an important item in the newspaper business. It will amount to a serious tax on papers with large exchange lists. I find a strong feeling here in favor of taxing newspaper proprietors a quarter or half a cent for each sheet they print. It would produce an enormous income to the Government, and it is urged would be a public benefit in raising the price of the journals, and concentrating the business in the interest of the really able and worthy large city newspapers. Fewer papers and better ones would be the result. It is doubted, however, whether the members care to face the claim that this tax would create among the journals in the rural districts."

Highly Important as to the Action of Louis Napoleon.—The blockade.

We take the following paragraph from the New York Tribune of the 15th inst.:

The following paragraph is from a private letter received by the last steamer from an eminent English gentleman intimately connected with the present Minister:

"If you will give up the Commissioners, or if you will refer the question to some impartial Admiralty Court, that of Holland, for instance, all may go well. But if, like Commodore Wilkes, you persist in being judges in your own cause, and in refusing reparation or arbitration, depend on it, we immediately break the blockade, which Louis Napoleon proposed to us to do in connection with France long ago, and recognize the South."

So it seems that Louis Napoleon proposed to England to break the blockade some time ago!

PRINTERS AND PRINTING.—Many who endeavor to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, are told that the best of printers, who sit up all night to correct their false grammar, bad orthography, and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own handwriting—many words, especially technical and foreign terms, abbreviated, words misspelled, and a few or no points, and those few, if there were any, certainly out of place. I have seen the sermons of eminent "divines" sent to press without points or capitals to designate the division of the sentences; also, the letters of the political and scientific correspondents. Suppose all these had been so printed, the printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the author! And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours a compositor and after him a good proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to readable condition manuscript that often the writers themselves would be puzzled to read.—*A Proof-Reader.*

Louisville Democrat on Confiscation.

The Louisville Democrat says that the bill to confiscate the property of all those in arms against the United States, which is before Congress, is unconstitutional, because the Constitution says:

"Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained."

According to the old doctrine of England, from which the phrase "attainder of treason" is derived, the guilty forfeited his life and all his property forever to the Crown. His children could not inherit from him; as is meant by the "corruption of blood."

But now what is the meaning of this interdiction in the Constitution?

Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, with a restriction. The forfeiture of property can be only during the life-time of the person attained; nor can his children be rendered incapable of inheritance.

Has Congress then power, in declaring the punishment of treason, to confiscate forever the property of the rebel? If that be possible, what is the meaning of this restriction upon the power to declare the punishment? Shall we hold that the restriction applies to the more form of the law? Recollect that the law fixing the punishment is at the discretion of Congress, and the limitation is upon that discretion.

Now, if the law fixed the penalty of death, and then proceeded to confiscate property forever, would it not be in the very face of this provision of the Constitution?

You may punish treason, says the Constitution; but that punishment children shall not be declared from inheritance, nor shall the guilty forfeit his property, except during his own life-time.

Then, if a man's property is confiscated, it must be for some other crime than treason.

The law now confiscates property used in the rebellion by the consent of the owner. That is upon a different principle entirely. Such property is public, as are our army equipments and supplies, which are lawful prize in war. But private property, not used in the rebellion by the owner's consent, cannot be covered by this principle.

The owner or his heirs, it appears to us, can, under our Constitution, reclaim all private property confiscated for treason; and when the Constitution and the laws are restored, the Government will have it all to restore or to persevere in a reckless and revolutionary act.

As a matter of policy, this law has nothing to commend it. Its operation would fill all humane minds with disgust at the savage spectacle. The calamity would fall on the wife and helpless children, and reduce them to want and beggary for the guilt of the husband and father. If it were possible to be executed, it would render one section of the Union a scene of suffering and desolation.

But how is it to be executed, or why? It can have no effect to put down the rebellion; for it cannot be executed in any State until the rebellion is put down. It can only be a law of retribution and revenge. It will stand on the statute book a mere *brilliant failure*, which will exasperate those now in rebellion, and enlist sympathy for them, by its savage terms. Such a law never can and never will be executed; but it will be held up to the South to enlist all the energies of despair.

Indeed, of any inducement to come back to the Union, it would cut off all inducement to lay down their arms, and render independence a necessity. They could face no worse calamity out of the Union than in it.

It may be said that the law can, at least, be executed where the forces of the Government have possession; but in such localities what is the use of it? Not to put down rebellion; for in such cases the rebellion is powerless.

The very proposition of such a law is an advertisement of weakness and desperation, not of strength and confidence. It is an empty threat that in the nature of things can be put in execution.

Let the Union armies defeat and overthrow the rebels in arms, and proclaim the restoration of the Constitution and laws, and guarantee the protection of all constitutional and legal rights to the whole people, no matter how, in the hour of madness, they may have felt, and talked, and acted.

Indulgence and vindictive never saved a Government, and will certainly never save this one.

We have had enough of that self-righteousness which feels itself justified in vengeance toward the sinner; and it had better stop now before it sows the seeds of dissatisfaction where none is now.

Courage, magnanimity, and strict adherence to the Constitution, are the strength and moral power of the Government. Measures dictated by passion and the spirit of revenge, only weaken its influence.

No one need refer us to the example of others rebels. They confiscate property; they banish their citizens; they seize all the property they need; and steal negroes amongst their other crimes. They employ in war Indians and negroes. Such deeds are to be shunned, spurned, and despised. Jeff. Davis & Co. would sell themselves to Satan to accomplish their ambitious purposes. They have no Constitution and no law, but their own higher law of ambition, hate, and revenge. Let them riot in their own abomination, and whip their armies. That will end them. Don't misspend time and degrade yourselves passing empty statutes that must be read the world over with disgust and contempt.

The New War Secretary.
[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.

The change in the Cabinet was the exciting topic last evening in all circles. At first leading Republicans were inclined to the opinion that Mr. Cameron's position on the slavery question was in some way connected with his resignation. Under this view of things it was supposed that the Senate would hesitate about confirming Mr. Stanton. It turned out, however, that the latter is an anti-slavery Democrat, or rather a war Democrat, of the school of Dickinson and Cochrane. He believes most fully in the propriety of using the institution of slavery as a means to strike down the great rebellion. He fully approved in December of Mr. Cameron's report, and is more heartily hated to-day by the pro-slavery and white-feathered Democrats in Congress (there are but few of them) than any member of the existing Cabinet. He is a live man, and will urge an active and aggressive policy upon his colleagues in the Cabinet.

Correspondence With Austria on the Trent Affair.

The President, on Thursday, submitted to Congress the following documents relative to the Trent affair:

COUNT RECHBERG TO THE CHEVALIER DE HULSEMANN.
[Translation.]
VIENNA, Dec. 18, 1861.

To the Chevalier De Hulsemann, Washington;

Sir: The difference which has supervened between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, in consequence of the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, made by the Captain of the American ship-of-war San Jacinto, on board the English mail packet Trent, has not failed to fix the most serious attention of the Imperial Court.

The more importance we attach to the maintenance of friendly relations between the United States and England, the more we must regret an accident which has come to add so grave a complication to a situation already bristling with so many difficulties.

Without having the intention to enter here upon an examination into the question of right, we nevertheless cannot but acknowledge that according to the notions of international law adopted by all the Powers, and which the American Government itself has often taken as to the rule of its conduct, England could not, in any wise, in the present case, refrain from reclamation against the affront given to the flag, and from asking proper reparation for it.

It seems to us, moreover, that the requests referred to from the Cabinet of St. James have in them nothing offensive to the Cabinet of Washington, and that it will be able to do and act of equity and moderation, without the least sacrifice of its dignity, in taking counsel from rules which guide international relations, as well as from considerations of enlightened policy rather than from manifestations produced by an over excitement of national feeling.

The Government of the United States, we are gratified to hope, will bring into its appreciation of the case all the calmness which its importance demands, and will deem it proper to take a position which, whilst preserving from rupture the relations between two great Powers to which Austria is equally bound in friendship, will be such as to prevent the grave disturbances which the eventuality of a war could not fail to bring, not only upon each one of the contending parties, but upon the affairs of the world generally.

You will please, Sir, to bring the preceding reflections to Mr. Seward's notice, and make a report to us of the manner in which the Minister shall receive your communication.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) RECHBERG.

MR. SEWARD TO CHEVALIER DE HULSEMANN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, January 9.

To the Chevalier De Hulsemann, &c., &c.

Sir: I have submitted to the President the note which you left with me, which was addressed to you on the 18th of December last, by Count Rechberg, touching the affair of the capture and detention of the British contract steamer Trent by Capt. Wilkes, of the San Jacinto. I send you a copy of the correspondence which has passed on that exciting subject between this Government and the Governments of Great Britain and France, and I have to request that you will transmit these papers to Count Rechberg. The Imperial Government will learn from them two important facts, viz:

First, That the United States were not only incapable for a moment of seeking to disturb the peace of the world, but are deliberately and justly friendly in their intercourse with all foreign nations; and

Secondly, That they will not be unfaithful to their traditions or policy, as an advocate of the broadest liberality, in the application of the principle of international law to the conduct of maritime warfare. The United States, faithful to their sentiments, and while, at the same time, careful of their political Constitution, will sincerely rejoice if the occasion which has given rise to this correspondence shall be improved so as to obtain a revision of the law of nations, which will render more definite and certain the rights and obligations of States in time of war.

I shall esteem it a favor, sir, if you will charge yourself with the care of expressing these sentiments to your Government, and will at the same time assure Count Rechberg that the President appreciates very highly the frankness and cordiality which the Government of Austria has practiced on an occasion of such great interest to the welfare of the United States.

I avail myself of the circumstances to offer to you, sir, renewed assurances of my very high consideration.

(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD.

GREAT FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.—A remarkable flood recently visited California, which destroyed several million dollars worth of property and the lives of several hundred China men.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17th, 1862.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Dodd's Splemple, et al., Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Roberts v. Neighbors, Harlan; reversed.
Harrison County Court v. Moore's ex'r, Harrison; affirmed on original and reversed on cross appeal.

Ashley et al v. Woolfolk et al, Hopkins; reversed.
Ford v. Davies, Scott; dismissed—want of jurisdiction.

ORDERS.
Daily v. Tipton, Rowan; revived in name of administrator.
Amberg's adm'r v. Amberg et al, Rowan; continued.

Brookman et al v. Brookman et al, Clark; time extended till the 15th April next to file record.
Daily v. Evans et al, Rowan; agreement filed.

Davis et al v. Whitaker et al, Fleming; Hopkins v. Berry, Fleming.

Daily v. Evans et al, Rowan—were submitted on briefs.

SATURDAY, JAN. 18th, 1862.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Shields v. Hathaway, Kenton; affirmed.

Daily v. Evans, et al, Rowan; affirmed.
Hopkins v. Berry, Fleming; affirmed.
Gray v. Holmes, Montgomery; reversed.

ORDERS.
Shrader et al v. Phillips et al, Lou. Ch'y; set for hearing on 4th Feb. next.

Brockmire's ex'r et al v. Grayson et al, Lou. Ch'y; same order.

The Same v. Bank U. S., Lou. Ch'y; same order.
Paine v. Yando et al, Greupen; set for hearing 7th February next.

Kaye v. Tidings et al, Bullitt; petition for rehearing filed.

McClord v. Vennay, Mason; continued.
Ballingall v. Jalligall et al, Nicholas; continued.
Sudith v. Arnold, Nicholas; submitted on brief.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 18th, by the Rev. J. N. Norton, Mr. John C. BAYLER and Miss CAROLINE FINE, all of Frankfort.

SOMETHING NEW.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE!

J. D. POLLARD

PROPOSES to open a General Intelligence Office in the city of Frankfort, at his Newspaper Depot near the Court-house.

"Persons who have any thing for sale, lease, or hire—whether real or personal estate, of any and every kind, or persons seeking employment—by leaving written instructions with him, may accomplish the objects they have in view."

He will charge a reasonable commission to be agreed upon between him and the parties engaging his services.

Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant building lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort, THOS. A. THEOBALD.

121 w&t-wf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.
(Successor to W. P. Leomis.)
Has just received a new assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.
Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.
Jan 17 w&t-wf

TERMS CASH.
I have been compelled to alter the cash system, which will enable me to sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent, lower than formerly. These terms will be enforced from this date.

Sign of the Eagle. A CONERY.
Janet twif

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician to the Queen.
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOHN MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.)

N. B.—\$1.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Extraordinary Frauds on the Government--
Cattle, Rife, and Horse Contracts--Condition
of the Treasury.

Speech of Hon. Mr. Dawes, (Republican,) in
the House of Representatives, on Tuesday,
the 14th instant:

Mr. Dawes, (Mass.), from the Committee of Investigation on Government Contracts, in resuming his remarks, commenced on Friday last, said: Sir, I have not failed to notice, and I believe the committee of which I am a member have not failed to notice, in common with the whole country, that for some unaccountable reason, the charges upon the National Treasury, at this time of war, have been such as to reach nearly the bottom of the public chest. During the investigation starting facts have come before the notice of this committee, and to the notice of the whole country, touching the mode and manner of the expenditure of the public money. Some of these items I propose to call public attention to, and then to ask gentlemen the plain question, when they propose to meet this question, if at all, and if so, how, when, and where? The very first contract entered into by this Government, after the troops had left the homes to come here in April last, was a contract by which they were to be fed, was a contract entered into for cattle. It was not made with a man whose business it was to supply cattle to the market, but with a man who knew the price of beef in the markets of the country, but was entered into by the Government here with a man well-known in this and in the other branch of Congress, for the last ten years, as an old stipendiary—one of the chiss of men who, in times past, made their money by such operations as buying the certificates of members for looks at a discount, and then charging the full amount. This contract was made so that the first twenty-two hundred head of cattle furnished was charged at a rate which enabled their original contractor to sublet it, in twenty-four hours after, to a man in New York who did know the price of beef, so that he put into his pocket, without stirring from his chair, thirty-two thousand dollars, and the men who actually furnished the cattle in question, put into their pockets twenty-six thousand dollars more, so that the contract for these twenty-two hundred head of cattle were furnished to the army was so made that the profit of fifty-eight thousand dollars were realized over the fair market price. It takes a longer time for a thousand head of cattle to reach this city from the States where they are purchased than it takes the army to consume them.

I ask the House, at this rate, to consider how long the most ample provisions of the Treasury would be able to meet the simple demands for the subsistence of the army? Sir, nearly as the army is shot today, a million of shoes have already been worn out, and a million more are being manufactured, and yet upon every one of these shoes there has been a waste of seventy-five cents. Three quarters of a million of dollars have been already worn out, and another three quarters of a million of dollars upon shoes now being manufactured. In that department of the Government contracts have been so plenty that Government officials have gone about the streets with their pockets filled with them, and of which they made presents to the clerical men of their parties, and with which were healed old political sores and cured political feuds. Even the telegraph has announced that high public functionaries have graced the love-fests which were got up to celebrate those political reconciliations, thus brought about while the hatred of political animosity was buried in the grave of political confidence, and the national credit crucified among malefactors. We have reported to us the first fruits of these contracts. A regiment of cavalry lately reached Louisville, one thousand strong, and the horses of the army were appointed for the purpose, have condemned four hundred and eighty-five out of the thousand horses as utterly worthless. The man who examined these horses declared, upon his oath, that there was not one of them that was worth twenty dollars; they were blind, spavined, ring-boned, afflicted with the heaves, with the glanders, and with every disease that horse-flesh is heir to. These four hundred and eighty-five horses cost the Government, before they were mustered into the service, fifty-eight thousand dollars, and the Government besides more than an additional thousand dollars to transport them from Pennsylvania to Louisville, where they were condemned and cast off.

Mr. Mallory, (Ky.), asked what regiment these horses belonged to, and who furnished them.

Mr. Dawes.—They belonged to Col. Williams' regiment of cavalry, and they were purchased in Pennsylvania, from which State they were forwarded to Louisville, where they were condemned. There are eighty-three regiments of two hundred horses, each strong. It takes \$250,000 to put one of these regiments on foot before it moves. \$20,000,000 have thus been expended on these cavalry regiments before they left the encampments where they were mustered into service, and hundreds and hundreds of these horses have been condemned and sent back to Elmira and to Annapolis and to this city to spend the winter. Any day hundreds of them can be seen round this city, chained to trees, where they were left to starve to death. Gauges of two hundred horses, in various places, have been thus left to die and rot, till the Committee on the District of Columbia have called for a measure of legislation to protect the city from the danger to be apprehended from these horse Golgothas. An ex-Governor of one State offered to an ex-Judge of another State \$5,000 to get him permission to raise one of these regiments of cavalry, and when the ex-Judge brought back the commission the ex-Governor takes it to his room at the hotel, while another plunderer sits at the keyhole watching like a magpie while the inside of the State is being plundered. A supply of \$10,000 profits on the horses, and calculates \$20,000 more upon the accretions and on the other details of furnishing these regiments. In addition to the arms in the hands of the 600,000 soldiers in the field, there are numerous outstanding contracts, made with private individuals—not made upon advertisement, but made by ex-members of Congress, who knew no more of the difference between one class of arms and another than a Methodist minister. These are the contracts for the manufacture of Springfield muskets, the first one of which can not be delivered in six months from this day. There is a contract for the supply of one million and ninety thousand muskets, at twenty-eight dollars apiece, when the same quality of muskets are manufactured at Springfield for thirteen and a half apiece; and an ex-member of Congress is now in Massachusetts, trying to get machinery made by which he will be able to manufacture in some six months hence, at twenty-one dollars apiece, those rife muskets manufactured today in that armory for thirteen dollars and a half. Providence, before six months, will dispose of this war, or he will dispose of us. Not one of these muskets thus contracted for will be of the slightest service in this emergency, or before the providence of God, whether for good or for evil, will dispose of it.

I ask my friends from the North and Northwest how they expect to benefit by an armory at Chicago, at Rock Island, and at Quincy, when a million and ninety thousand muskets were secured according to this contract, before upon the country, and that after the war is over, and at such an enormous price, in addition to other outstanding contracts for the manufacture, sometime hence, of two hundred and seventy-two thousand Enfield rifles? Besides, there are seventy-five thousand five hundred and forty-three sets of harness, to be delivered by and by, at the cost of one million nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand four hundred and forty dollars. I have not time to enumerate all these contracts. When we appropriated, at the last session of Congress, for this purpose, twenty millions of dollars, thirty-seven millions and some thousand dollars had been already pledged to contractors—not for the purchase of arms for the men in the field, not to protect them in fighting their country's battles in this great emergency and peril, but for some future use, for some future occasion, or to meet some present need of the contractors, I don't know which at this moment. And not only the appropriation of last session has been exhausted, but seventeen millions put upon it. The riot of the 19th of April, in Baltimore opened this bill, on the 21st of April, in the city of New York, there was organized a corps of plunderers.

Two million of dollars were entrusted to a poor, unfortunate, honest, but entirely incompetent editor of a paper in New York, to disburse it in the best manner he could. Straightway this gentleman began to purchase linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter, dried herrings, and such like provisions for the army, till he expended in this way three hundred and ninety thousand dollars of the money, and then he got scared and quit. [Laughter.] There is an appropriation, also, for the supply of wool to the army. This contractor is pledged the payment of seven dollars a cord for all the wool delivered to the different commands—wool collected after the labor of the soldiers themselves had cut down the trees to clear the ground for their batteries, and then this contractor employs the army-wagons to draw it to the several camps, and he has no further trouble than to draw his seven dollars for a cord, leaving the Government to draw the wool. [Laughter.] It costs two millions of dollars every day to support the army in the field, and a hundred millions of dollars have thus been expended since we met here on the 22d day of December, and all that time the army has been in repose.

What the expenditure will increase to when that great day shall arrive when our eyes shall be gladdened with a sight of the army in motion, I do not know. Another hundred millions will go with the hundreds more I have enumerated. Another hundred millions may be added to these before the 4th of March. What it may cost to put down the rebellion, I care not a little, provided, always, that it be put down effectually. But, sir, faith without works is dead, and I am free to confess that my faith sometimes fails me—I mean my faith in men, not my faith in the cause. When the history of these times shall be written, it will be a question upon whom the guilt will rest most heavily—upon him who has conspired to destroy, or upon him who has proved incompetent to preserve the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers. It is no wonder that the public treasury trembles and staggers like a strong man with too great a burden upon him. A strong man in an air exhausted receiver is not more helpless to do than is the treasury of this Government. Loath the exhausting process to which it is subjected. The mighty monarch of the forest himself may hold at bay the fiercest and mightiest of his foes, while the vile cur coming up behind and opening his fangs gives him a fatal wound, and although he may struggle on boldly and valiantly, the life-blood is silently trickling from his heart, and he is at last forced to loosen his grasp, and he grows faint and falters and dies. The Treasury is in the face of these immense outlays, without a revenue from customs, from land sales, from any source whatever, is beginning to pull in the market. Already have they begun to sell at six per cent. discount at the table of the money changers; at the very time, too, that we here exhibit the singular spectacle of fraud, and of a struggle with the Committee of Ways and Means itself, in an endeavor to lift up and sustain the Government of the country.

Already the sutler—that curse of the camp—is following the paymasters as the shark follows the ship, laying up for four dollars every five dollars of the wages of the soldier, paid to them in Treasury Notes. I have no desire to hasten the movement of the army, or to criticize the conduct of its leaders, but in view of the stupendous drafts upon the Treasury, I must say that I long for the day of striking the blow which will bring this rebellion to an end. Sixty days longer of this state of things will bring about a result one way or another. It is impossible that the Treasury of the United States can meet, and continue to meet, this state of things sixty days longer, and an ignominious peace must be substituted to us, unless we see to it that the credit of the country be sustained, too, by the conviction that we will treat as traitors, not only those who are bold and manly enough to meet us face to face in the field of strife, but all those who clandestinely and stealthily suck the life-blood from us in the nightly struggle. Whatever measures may emanate from the Committee on Ways and Means to meet and relieve this state of things, they will but fall like a dead pall upon the public unless they give this assailing and distressing extraordinary and extreme measures to resuscitate, revive, and replenish the Treasury, are not made to fill further and longer the already gorged pockets of the public plunderers. How, then, are we to contribute in this matter to revive, public confidence in our public men here, if it be not when these appropriations come up, that we probe them, that we ascertain whether there be anything in them that at this moment can be spared? Our pressing duty now is to protect and save the Treasury from further wholesale robbery of the system of plundering. In conclusion, he urged against paying for printing the Treasury Notes, on the ground that the contract was improperly obtained.

Free Negroes in Ohio.

The following petition is being circulated in Ohio for signatures. In Jefferson township, Franklin county, the county in which Columbus is situated, the petition received the signatures of 241 out of 254 voters:

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: We, the undersigned voters of Franklin county, Ohio, in view of the intimation made by the President of the United States, in his message, that by an act of Congress, and by laws of some of the States, to be hereafter enacted, many of the negroes, held as slaves, may be set at liberty; and fearing that they may wander into Ohio, to the great damage of the white inhabitants of our State, and especially to those who have to depend upon their labor to support themselves and families.

We, therefore, respectfully ask your honorable body to enact a law so stringent in its provisions as totally to prohibit any negroes from emigrating into, settling, or holding property in Ohio.

And, if not in conflict with the Constitution, that you also cause those now in Ohio, to be removed in as reasonable a time as your judgment may suggest, and that you make it the duty of the trustees of the several townships to see that said law be faithfully enforced.

ILLINOIS.—A mistake has been discovered in the census returns, by which Illinois is to have fourteen members of Congress, instead of thirteen, under the law of the Legislature, which last session gave it a seat in the next act of Congress will be passed, giving her the other member. Illinois has now but nine members. She will gain five members under the new apportionment, while Ohio will lose three. Ohio is reduced from twenty-one to eighteen, while Illinois runs up from nine to fourteen. Our Western neighbor is gaining on us rapidly.—*Con. Eng.*, 17th.

[From the St. Clairsville, (O.) Gazette.]

Petty Despotism.

We were in Wheeling on Saturday week last, and purchased of A. Armstrong & Co. paper to the amount of twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, he delivering it to us at the Monroe House in that city, from whence we were to receive it at our office by omnibus. Our readers may imagine our surprise when informed by Mr. Lewis that our paper was taken from the Monroe House, by a city scavenger, without warrant or authority of law, and deposited in the custom-house in Wheeling as contraband goods, by the order, as we suppose, of Mr. Hornbrook, collector of that port.

This act of villany, if done by these officers, upon their own motion, raises not in dignity above the meanest petit larceny, for which the whipping-post and cat-nine-tails are the proper corrective and rightful remedy. Forty-nine stripes, well laid on by the heavy hand of a "contraband," would teach the ruffians not to purloin the property of others; and were he and his accomplices in a place where law and justice could be administered, we would take pleasure in teaching him and them the full measure of their responsibility to law and outraged rights.

We would say to our readers that so long as these men are kept in office in the city of Wheeling to seize the property of unoffending citizens, and conceal it under the bolts and bars of the United States custom house, without any responsibility to the law, they had better be careful what amount of property they purchase in that city. If people are to be robbed of their property, and are without a remedy, it is full time they should know it and provide for the worst.

We have been informed by the collector, through Mr. Armstrong, that if we will prove by loyal citizens that we publish a paper loyal to the Government, (that is, we suppose, loyal to Abolitionism,) we can have our paper. This we decline to do, with the most ineffable scorn and contempt for the base and lying insinuation of disloyalty, and pronounce the man a scoundrel and a liar who makes it. Through our whole life we have loved our Constitution and system of Government with a love and devotion that knew no bounds, and to-day we love it with no less ardor because of the ordeal to which the storm of Abolition, revolution, and rebellion is subjecting it, and we have full confidence that it will come out of the contest with all its principles fully preserved and vindicated before an impartial world and before high heaven.

That man who violates the Constitution of his country commits a crime against the Union, as the Union rests alone on that Constitution, and should not be tolerated in the city of Ohio. That Constitution provides that no man shall be deprived of his property, except by due process of law, and the men who have violated this plain provision of the fundamental law, by seizing our property, have the brazen faced effrontery to talk to unoffending citizens of disloyalty. But if we felt no objection to the demand that is made upon us to prove our loyalty to the satisfaction of Mr. collector Hornbrook and his marshals, we are in doubt as to what kind of persons he would call loyal. We would have no difficulty, however, if we were on trial before a respectable court, to prove all that is demanded of us, by the most respectable men of the community in which we live; but to prove it to Mr. Hornbrook's satisfaction, we would, most likely, have to present as a witness a negro or an Abolitionist, and this we could not do, for the reason that we have fully sustained President Lincoln in all his efforts to sustain the Government against the madness and folly of the Abolitionists in their attempts to make this an Abolition war. If this be a crime in the collector's eyes, let him make the most of it. We are an American citizen, and entitled to all the rights of an American citizen, and we intend to exercise them, despite the petty villany and despotism of any man on earth, be he the collector of the port of Wheeling or not.

We have been taught to believe that every citizen in this country was, and is, a sentinel on the watch-tower of liberty, and now when despotism and anarchy are struggling for the mastery in our country, are we to close our eyes when danger appears? Are we to be deaf and dumb to the sound of a trumpet that fills the air? Are we to be dumb while a thousand duties impel us to raise the cry of alarm? No! let us catch the first and the lowest whisper that breathes a purpose of despotism or anarchy for the destruction of public liberty and the Constitution of the country, and let us cry aloud and spare not. And yet the Abolition party has hidden us to be silent, or if we speak, it must be in the low and cautious whisper of trembling slaves. And shall proud free-born Americans submit and surrender up the dear bought—blood bought—privileges and liberties to such a domination? Spirit of liberty, forbid it! Almighty God, forbid it! Let us rise to our great effort, taking courage from the magnitude of the danger that surrounds us, and rescue our beloved country from the perils that surround us.

P. S. Since the above has transpired, our paper has been delivered at our office. What new light has fallen upon the intelligent collector at Wheeling we have not learned.

Beauregard's Account of the Bull Run Battle.

The Virginia correspondent of the New Orleans Delta gives an account of a select division party to General Beauregard, at which he made the following remarks:

"On the 21st of July, at about 3 o'clock, perhaps 4, it seemed to me that the victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment, I had never wavered in the conviction that triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my confidence shaken until, at the time I have mentioned, I observed on the extreme left, at the distance of something more than a mile, a column of men approaching. At their head was a flag which I could not distinguish. Even so, I was not slow to recognize it. It was the flag of the United States, and I was the United States flag or the Confederate flag. At the same moment I received a dispatch from Capt. Alexander, in charge of the signal station, warning me to look out for the left; that a large column was approaching from that direction, and that it was supposed to be General Patterson's command coming to reinforce McDowell. At this moment, I must confess, my heart failed me. I came, reluctantly, to the conclusion that, at all our effort, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard-fought and bloody field. I again took the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column, but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of result—I could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time all the members of my staff were absent, having been dispatched with orders to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who had recently distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of arms—General, then Colonel, Evans—to whom I communicated my doubts and fears. I told him I feared the approaching force was in reality, Patterson's division; that if such was the case I should be compelled to fall back upon our own reserves, and postpone till the next day a continuation of the engagement. After further reflection, I directed Colonel Evans to proceed to General Johnson, who had assumed the task of collecting a reserve, and to inform him of the circumstances which I have just related. He then took the reserve collected with all dispatch, and held them in readiness to support our retrograde movement. Colonel Evans started on the mission entrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance when it occurred to me to make another examination of the still approaching flag. It had now come within full view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its folds, and I recognized the stars and bars of the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne by your regiment, [here the General turned to Colonel Early, who sat beside him], the gallant Seventh Louisiana, and the column of which your regiment constituted the advance was the brigade of General (then Colonel) Early. As soon as you were recognized by our soldiers your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers; regiment after regiment responded to the cry; the enemy heard the triumphant hurra; their attack slackened; they were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hour from that moment commenced the retreat, which afterward became a confused and total rout. I am glad to see that war-stained banner gleaming over us at this festive board, but I hope never again to see it upon the field of battle."

Making Territories of States.

We have no disposition to undervalue the intellect of any set of men, but there are certain propositions being made in Congress almost daily, which would go to show that men have got into both branches of our national Congress who are either as blind as bats, or enemies of our Government.

We confine ourselves in this notice to one particular subject, which appears to have quite a prominence in Congress, viz: The conversion of the ceded States into Territories, as they are conquered, and govern them by Federal appointments as our Territories out west are governed.

Were it not from the fact, that we learn that some men, who should know better than to make such an attempt, favored it, we should consider the bill before Congress, looking to that end, like a good many others before that Sanhedrin, merely introduced for pastime, and to give the members an opportunity to make speeches to be published in the Globe at the public expense.

After the years of open rebellion of the Republican party in Kansas, against what is called the tyranny of Washington appointments, we should scarcely have looked for them to propose such a measure, except on the principle, that what they denounce out of office they invariably practice when in office. And as it required nearly the whole army then to keep the peace in a Territory of a few thousand people, we should like to know what kind of an army they intend to keep in the field to keep quiet twelve or fifteen well settled States, after converting them into Territories?

By the men in authority suppose that the people of the North are willing to be taxed to support a standing army of three or four hundred thousand men for such a purpose? The whole thing is as chimerical as many other propositions we see pressed upon the public mind by the Harlans, Lovejoys, Lanes, Summers, and Wilsons in Congress. We are utterly surprised to hear that any men of supposed sound sense on ordinary matters should be misled by such impracticable humbugs.

Do these men not know there is no constitutional provision to force a Territory into the Union over a State? You get them out and they may stay out! What then? A monarchy with its Colonial governments? Is this the end you are driving at? Is this the return to give the people for offering you the "last dollar and the last man"? You are fast getting to the bottom after the dollar. That you will soon have; but the last man may not be so willing to be plucked from his constitutional position as a free man, and converted into the slave of a tyrant, frowning from his gorgeous throne. All these things should be thought of, calculated, conned over, and kept ever in view. We have heard of wild horses breaking loose, with the chains and single trees at their heels, running their heads plump against a stone wall and knocking their brains out. It is not wise for men to follow so foolish an example.

Medary's Crisis.

Ohio Legislature.

In the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature, on the 13th inst., Mr. Dresel, of Franklin county, presented the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the existing civil war should not be waged on the part of the Government, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That in the adoption of the foregoing resolution by Congress with unopposed unanimity at its late session, a rule of action was prescribed to the Government from which it should not depart, and from which the Federal Legislature cannot depart without an utter disregard of its pledged faith. Against any such departure we solemnly protest.

Resolved, That the above resolution, being embodied in the State platforms of the Democratic and Union parties, constitutes the grand upon which the whole body of loyal citizens of Ohio cordially and vigorously unite in the support of the war and the Administration.

Resolved, That while we joyfully observe the spirit of moderation and conservatism pervading the last annual message of the President of the United States, we deprecate the mad attempts now being made by a certain class of politicians in Congress to obtain control of the National Legislature and Executive for the purpose of effecting their scheme of negro emancipation as a military necessity.

Resolved, That slavery is a State institution, guaranteed as such by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and we cannot agree that the National Government shall undertake the emancipation of slaves against the will of slave-holding States, as a military necessity, or on any ground whatsoever.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded by the Governor of Ohio to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Myers moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Converse suggested that the motion include also to print.

Mr. Scott suggested reference to Committee on Federal Relations.

The question being to lay the resolutions on the table, it was carried by the affirmative yeas 52, nays 37.

Tell Him to Put it Through.

The following is going the rounds of the papers. The President wrote this characteristic letter to the Secretary of War:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 20, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Since you spoke to me yesterday about Gen. J. H. Lane, of Kansas, I have been reflecting upon the subject, and have concluded that we need the service of such a man out there at once; that we had better appoint him Brig-General of Volunteers to-day and send him off with such a force (I think two regiments better than three, but I leave it to you) as you think will get him into actual work quickest. Tell him when he starts to put it through—not to be writing or telegraphing back here, but put it through.

It seems that Old Abe like the way Jim Lane "put it through" in Kansas, and has concluded to set him up in business on larger capital.

XXXVIII CONGRESS—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The Senate, after an executive session of three hours, confirmed Cameron as Minister to Russia—24 to 1.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House joint resolution declaratory of the purpose of Congress to impose a tax bill; which was passed—yeas 38, nays (Mr. Powell) 1.

A resolution was reported, calling on the Secretary of War for the copy of contracts for the purchase of horses for Williams' cavalry, now in Kentucky.

The House and Senate adjourned till Monday.

New York, Jan. 17.

Hiram Barney, Collector of New York, received a dispatch from the Arabia, dated London, January 4, as follows:

The Sumpter has arrived at Cadiz, having burned three vessels.

(Signed) C. F. ADAMS, United States Minister.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.

A special to the Times, dated 12 miles from Columbus, 16th, 9. P. M., says: "A heavy reconnaissance was made this afternoon by Gen. Grant and staff and Osborne's cavalry, resulting in getting reliable information of all routes leading out of Columbus toward Danville and other towns. The distance traveled was over fifty miles, and was made in six hours. No rebels were discovered, although at one time a portion of the force was within five miles of Columbus."

A special to the Times, from Cairo, says that four deserters from Columbus arrived last night. They report forty thousand troops at Columbus.

Mr. Collins, of Boston, also arrived last night from New Orleans, which place he left eight days ago. He escaped by representing himself as a bearer of dispatches from the Belgian Consul, but was detained two days at Columbus. He says the feeling at the South is getting more and more bitter every day.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

A gentleman from Columbus reports that a United States steamer fired into a French war steamer, which tried to run the blockade at New Orleans. Our steamer fired twelve shots at the French vessel. The affair created great excitement at Memphis and other points.

New York, Jan. 18.

The Tribune has important news from Mexico. It appears that, so far from being upset by a new revolution, as reported, Juarez organized before the adjournment of Congress a new and stronger cabinet. Dubois, Secretary of State, issued a proclamation soon after his appointment, closing the port of Vera Cruz, increasing the regular army to 52,000, and calling on the States for as many volunteers as they could furnish. It is believed 150,000 troops will soon be in the field. When Congress adjourned, Juarez was invested with the full dictatorial powers. The government had levied two direct taxes, which the people will cheerfully submit to.

FORRESTER MONROE, Jan. 17.

It is confidently asserted to-day that Gen. Wood has sent notice to Gen. Huger, at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from that city.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

NOTICE.

ON and after Thursday, January 9, 1862, FREIGHT TRAINS will run until further notice as follows:

Leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Leave Frankfort on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

SAUEL GILL, Superintendent.

Louisville & Frankfort & Lexington & Frankfort

RAILROADS.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 4, 1861, trains will leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

FIRST TRAIN—5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue; connecting at Louisville with stage for New Castle; at Frankfort with stage for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg, and Danville; at Danville with stage for Georgetown; and at Lexington with stage for Nicholasville, Danville, Winchester, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

SECOND TRAIN—8:30 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Gilmart, Race Course, Ormsby's, Brownboro, Buckner's, and North Benson; connecting by stage at Eminence for New Castle, and at Danville for Georgetown.

THIRD TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION—Leave at 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; and returning, leave at 7:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrive at Louisville at 9:30 A. M.

Trains arrive in Louisville as follows: First Train at 1:30 A. M., Second Train at 7:30 P. M., Luggage Accommodation at 9:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. till P. M.

Through tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Danville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Third Streets.

SAUEL GILL, Superintendent.

jan9 w&t-wf

STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

BY an act of the present Legislature (Chapter 253) I am authorized to sell five hundred copies of the latest edition of

"STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES."

At the greatly reduced price of FIVE DOLLARS PER COPY.

Persons desiring copies will apply to

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State, Frankfort, Ky.

dec24-tf

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

F. D. REDDISH.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by J. W. Voorhis, on Main Street, opposite Gray & Todd's store, I intend to carry on the Tailoring business in various branches. I have secured the services of practical assistants, and feel assured that satisfaction will be given. A share of public patronage is solicited.

F. D. REDDISH.

nov16 w&t-wf

W. H. KEENE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets.

Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Just received a supply of those celebrated "Liqueur" and "Compagnie."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pink, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.

Have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortment with great care.

Only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring Cash, and will prompt to customers payable by Jan. 1st, May, and September. Call and see me.

mar2 w&t-wf

W. H. KEENE.

Glad News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST!

CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS

CHEROKEE REMEDY!

An infallible Specific for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and a General Alterative and Blood Purifier.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following resolutions, viz. Whereas, Kentucky has been invaded by the forces of the so-called Confederate States, and the commanders of the forces so invading the State have insolently prescribed the conditions upon which they will withdraw, thus insulting the dignity of the State by demanding terms to which Kentucky cannot listen without dishonor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the invaders must be expelled, inasmuch as they are now in Kentucky: Federal troops assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquility of the State, and of defending and protecting the people of Kentucky in the peaceful enjoyment of their lives and property, it is—

2. Further resolved, That General Robert Anderson, a native Kentuckian, who has been appointed to the command of the Department of Cumberland, be requested to take instant command, with authority and power from this Commonwealth to call out a volunteer force in Kentucky for the purpose of repelling the invaders from our soil.

3. Resolved, That in using the means which duty and honor require shall be used to expel the invaders from the soil of Kentucky, no citizen shall be molested on account of his political opinions; that no citizen's property shall be taken or confiscated because of such opinions, nor shall any slave be set free by any military commander, and that all peaceable citizens and their families are entitled to, and shall receive the fullest protection of the Government in the enjoyment of their lives, their liberties and their property.

4. Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, be requested to give all the aid in his power to accomplish the end desired by these resolutions, and that he call out so much of the military force of the State under his command, as may be necessary, and that he place the same under the command of Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden.

5. Resolved, That the patriotism of every Kentuckian is invoked, and is confidently relied upon to give active aid in the defense of the Commonwealth.

Have this day been passed by both Houses of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Governor's objections thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, and are therefore the law of the land, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, enjoining all officers and citizens of this State to render obedience to all the requirements of said resolutions, and in obedience thereto, I have ordered Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by said resolutions; and I hereby require all citizens of Kentucky to fulfill their military duty to obey the call which the said Gen. Crittenden may make upon them in accordance with the provisions of said resolutions.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTHA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MOORE, JR., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky have, from the beginning, ardently desired and still cherish the hope that they may not be involved in the unnatural, prevailing civil strife that Kentucky is now, as she ever has been, willing, and ready to interpose her friendly mediation in adjusting terms of peace and reconciliation after honorable and just to all; but as her wishes to mediate and restore harmony may not avail at present, and it is desirable that the people in the meantime, should act in harmony, and at peace among themselves, so that if they should be involved in war, they will as far as possible, relieve and palliate its calamities; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

Resolved, That we, the Representatives of the present General Assembly hereby pledge ourselves to a strict observance of the foregoing resolutions, and earnestly recommend a like observance by all the people of the State of Kentucky.

In testimony whereof, I, BERTHA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 23d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MOORE, JR., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the solemnized joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MOORE, JR., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the solemnized joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

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In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MOORE, JR., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, The following act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, cordially approved by me on the 20th instant, is the law of the land, I think proper, in the exercise of my executive duties, to make the same promptly known to the public, as I do hereby, and I do earnestly enjoin all citizens and residents of this State to be obedient to all the requirements thereof, to the end that the humane and noble purposes of the Legislature may be faithfully effected. The said act of the General Assembly is as follows:

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Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if collisions between hostile armies shall take place within our territory, that it is most earnestly recommended to the people of Kentucky not to engage in said strife amongst themselves, on account of differences of political opinions; that it is the duty of the people to be obedient to the civil authorities, and respect in times of war as well as peace, all the rights guaranteed to every citizen by the Constitution and laws of the land, that all good citizens, however they may differ in political opinions, should unite in protecting each other in their rights, of life, liberty, and property, against all and every invasion thereof by unlawful raids, mobs, marauding bands or other evil disposed persons, and aid the civil authorities in arresting all such persons and bringing them before the courts for trial.

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YOU CAN'T FIND

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Apocryphal and Consummation testify that

is the Only Reliable Article

For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.

PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1860.

Mr. W. A. BELL:

Dear Sir:—I have used HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE Hair Restorative, and am satisfied, from my experience in all other preparations for the like purpose, that it is the only article ever before the public worth purchasing. Yours truly,

JOHN G. DALY.

PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1860.

MESSRS. W. F. HIGAN & CO., Proprietors, N. Y.

Gentle:—Have please find statement of Mr. John G. Daly, merchant of our city, in regard to HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE Hair Restorative. This testimony is given after having used most of the preparations now before the public claiming to be Hair Restoratives, and must be considered conclusive as to the value of the article. It is a most reliable and valuable preparation, and will be found to be so by all who use it. Forward by Railroad double the quantity we had before. Very truly yours,

W. A. BELL.

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL

COLOR OF THE HAIR.

where age or sickness has turned it grey, and it will render it soft and glossy.

"ANYBODY"

Who may try it will find that it does not color the skin, but stimulates the natural color of the hair, and gives new life and strength to the hair, and restores its color and freshness. It can be used as freely as water upon the scalp, and with as much safety as soap and water upon the face, and as an article for the toilet has no equal.

Read this letter:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1st, 1859.

MESSRS. W. F. HIGAN & CO.,

I hereby certify that my hair having become gray, and my head partially bald, I bought from Henry Reynolds, Druggist, one-fourth bottle of HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE Hair Restorative. By its use my hair was restored to its original color and thickness; it removed all dandruff, arrested its falling, and gave it a rich, glossy appearance. Its effects were entirely different from any other preparation I ever used before. I know of several ladies and gentlemen, my intimate friends, who all speak of the value of this preparation, and I can truly recommend it to our market. I can truly recommend it, and will refer any one to Henry Reynolds, Druggist, for the truth of the above statement.

WILLIAM BUDSISIAH.

Read one of the many letters received by the Proprietors:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 2, 1859.

MESSRS. W. F. HIGAN & CO.,

Gentle:—The happy results tending the use of HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE Hair Restorative, seem to demand that I should give my testimony to the best and cheapest Hair Restorative I have ever used. I have used every hair preparation I liked so well, but this has completely restored every hair that was gray, and has been in my hair, and has made it as thick and healthy as it ever was. I have used it for several months, and I can truly recommend it to our market. I can truly recommend it, and will refer any one to Henry Reynolds, Druggist, for the truth of the above statement.

Mrs. M. M. BOST, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sold everywhere—Price 50¢ and \$1 per bottle.

W. F. HIGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

april wdt-wm

DR. WRIGHT'S

REJUVENATING ELIXIR!!

Prepared by one of the ablest Chemists of the age.

This is altogether a new medicine, the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and original preparation, and is the only one of the kind that has been published by accomplished chemists to the suffering. Dr. Wright's Elixir is a most valuable and reliable preparation, and is the only one of the kind that has been published by accomplished chemists to the suffering. Dr. Wright's Elixir is a most valuable and reliable preparation, and is the only one of the kind that has been published by accomplished chemists to the suffering.

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